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Shaw's Catechism.

Do the laurels of the Hon. GEORGE B. SHAW, the vegetarian sociologist, give sleepless nights to the Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW? The suggestion has been made, but it is base and baseless. Constant activity is a necessity of the Iowa Shaw's nature. Returning from his Ohio triumphs, he looked the financial situation in the face and put it out of countenance. Then he issued a catechism for the use and benefit of the employees of the Treasury.

What do you get? What do you save? What are you worth, free and clear? Do you own a house, and, if so, what did you pay for it, and how far is it paid for? With such instructive questions does the good Secretary appeal to his docile pupils in the Treasury. As answers are to be typewritten and names are not required, there will be no indiscreet revelations, no prying into the bowels of unwelcome

truth The truth and the whole truth! Every Treasury employee, no matter how purple with prosperity he has become on his exalted pay, will gladly disclose his balance sheet to the great father from Iowa. For of these tabulated confessions the great father is to build a speech, a sermon, another monument of economy and political economy.

Far be it from us to meddle with these high matters or to distract by a single wink Economy and Political Economy as they bustle about the Treasury, collecting information. We merely wish to congratulate the Treasury employees in advance. The higher rent they pay, the more they have given for their houses, the bigger their bread and butter bill. the better off, the more prosperous, the happier they are and ought to be.

Secretary SHAW has demonstrated these grand truths before, but corollaries flow therefrom which, presumably he is going to develop for the good o the Treasury people. If the more you pay for anything the richer and happier you are, why, it must follow, as the night the day, that the less you get the more you have. A deep-revolving philosopher

The Art of Independent Voting.

Naturally, many of the New York folks who want a better ballot law turn to Massachusetts. That State keeps giving lessons in the art of independent voting. In Massachusetts in 1904, for example, ROOSEVELT got some 92,000 votes more than PARKER, whereas DOUGLAS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, got nearly 36,000 votes more than the Republican man. This year the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has run some 27,000 votes behind the Repub lican candidate for Governor.

Give New York a ballot law and a ballot as good as that of the Bay State and the New York genius for "scratching" and "kicking" will have free scope. Moreover, the opportunity for independence tion. Sputtering old fogies who couldn't makes independents. In New York people have got into the habit of saying: "What's the use of 'kicking'?" In Massachusetts the law enables them to make the kick tell.

A law that enables the voter to get right at the Boss makes the Boss business mighty uncertain.

New York's Greatest Boom in Real Estate.

The recently published results of the ing at the rate of 125,000 a year. This annual increase exceeds the entire number of inhabitants in some States of the Union. It means that each year a city about as big as Albany and Auburn combined has to be erected within the though collectively they often show the borders of Greater New York. The expansion of population revealed by the democracy is seen in the fact that they State census appears alarming to charity workers and students of municipal custom and "yell," from the Philistine problems. However, it falls far short of realizing the expectations of a host of real estate speculators.

When the subway was opened a scarcity of dwelling accommodations existed ers, banjo players, and so on. Some of in this city, due chiefly to the enactment, three years before, of a stringent tene- less familiar with the merest skeleton ment house law. The new law had raised the cost of construction, making quired by the authorities or "elected" speculative building on high priced land unprofitable. For several years desire to minify the extent of their acthe supply of houses had remained prac- | quirements, which are equal to those of tically stationary in the face of a growing influx of foreign immigrants. However, the subway made cheap land accessible for settlement, and building tain days or weeks at Thanksgiving, was resumed on a scale never before equalled. The outburst of activity in construction work created an unprecedented demand for sites, precipitating a tremendous boom in vacant land

uptown. A speculative movement of notable dimensions was already in progress in the older districts. Tenement house! rents had for some time been rising rapidly, producing a sympathetic appreciation of value in suburban dwellings On the lower East Side and in Harlem rents had advanced 20 to 30 per cent. since the adoption of the new law, and freehold values had gone up accordingly. A boom in improved realty had consequently developed which, though business, or has to study a profession. centring in Manhattan tenements, embraced inexpensive housing in all the it seems to Professor Coolings. Truth

boroughs. The speculation in dwellings went on unchecked by the speculation in subway lots. It takes about six months to build a modern tenement, and the scarcity of Shorter vacations and more real work

housing, coupled with rising rents, persisted long after the epening of the subway. As Bronx lots had within a few months risen from \$1,500 to \$6,000 along the line of the subway, it was argued that similar advances must take place with equal promptness along other rapid transit routes presently to be opened. The subway was jammed with passengers almost as soon as completed, while rents in the older sections continued to rise. Hence, it was concluded, future subways must be crowded with traffic from the beginning and leave

rents unaffected. The plausibility of this reasoning. supplemented by newspaper accounts of the enormous profits made by the leaders in the subway lot boom, excited the passion for gambling among the poor as well as the rich. Lots offered on the instalment plan were within the reach of all except actual paupers. They were peddled from house to house and sold by mail wherever advertisements in

the popular magazines are read. The speculation in tenements and vacant lots has become more or less general throughout the different boroughs. It is the biggest real estate boom this city has known. Though dating back several years, it shows as vet no sign of abating. On the contrary, it is apparently growing in volume despite an unpropitious mortgage loan market.

However, the inevitable reaction is no doubt near at hand. Since the opening of the subway builders have been providing house room far in excess of the growth of population indicated by the State census. On the basis of its weekly compilation of building statistics, the Record and Guide estimates that housing for 250,000 persons will have been furnished throughout the various boroughs in the course of the present year. Meanwhile plans for new constructions are being filed in larger numbers now than a year ago. Evidently the shortage of housing which gave rise to the real disappeared.

Three Years or Four?

A committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs has brought in a report as to the question of making three years the regular, instead of the exceptional, course and period of residence for the degree of B. A. at Harvard College. The report is a collection of opinions from presidents and professors, dons and deans and graduates; stock opinions, in stock language, for and against. The nap was worn off the arguments long ago. For instance, the argument for shortening the course, because this is the age of specialization and three or four years of professional study are to be added to first sheepskin. He will be twenty-five. in the lovely language of the class poem, 'he now into the world must go and stem its raging tide."

We must be forgiven for regarding the argument of the conservatives as amounts to saying that there is no reason of greed for which they had no excuse for the change; that four years "work" in a need of the money. can't be done in three; that the degree of A. B. will be "cheapened"-though we can't see how it can be any cheaper or commoner than it is now-that the "tone." the college tradition, the education acquired from association with one's com- hypocrisy involved the necessity of newspaper readers are free from the rades, &c., can't be assimilated in less personal religious pretence and of an offensiveness that animated the tom-

than four years. We are reminded of the row that rang around the world when the present CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS bucked the Greek centre some twenty years ago. reputation for piety was one of his most Dear, dear, what was the world coming to? Greek was the linchpin of educapronounce the names of half the Greek on its platform, if his name appeared as gods, and who in four years at college | a liberal giver for religious purposes, it never tried to read as much Greek as | was all in the nature of a telling advera bright boy of seventeen studying at tisement for his company. home could read in three monthsthese ancients grew apoplectic over the outrage of tearing Greek out of the curriculum.

In the same spirit Professor Coolinge regards "any shortening of the present period" as "a very unfortunate yielding to the materialistic tendencies of the State census taken last June show that | day"; and our omniscient old friend, the the population of New York city is grow- Poet-Professor Shaler, swears by "the absolute four years degree."

Now, we believe in Greek, but not in humbug; and in four years study, but not in humbug. The youths at college are pleasant young fellows, individually, savagery of their age. Their essential are not sharply differentiated, save by part of the community. They have much ingenuousness. Some of them are good amateur photographers and telegraphers. Others are fair amateur singthem even study and become more or of knowledge in certain branches reby young wisdom itself. We have no a seventeen-year-old German boy. But notice what a ration of vacation they have. Three months in summer. Cer-Christmas, Easter. At least a day and a half "off" every week. Indeed, one year in the necessary four is vacation.

Now, look at the whole business from the point of view of that neglected and despised being, Papa. On the whole, college "education" is growing more expensive everywhere; mainly on account of subscriptions, club expenses and various ornamental futilities. If the course can be cut down to three years it will be a great relief to many stern parents. Even if they can afford it and have money enough, the boy might much better take a year at a foreign university, travel, learn a language abroad. If he is going immediately into the gain is obvious, "materialistic," as is, that a good many doting parents who bestow the boon of a college "education" upon their progeny have to take a "materialistic" view of the matter.

would do the students good. If the great. With a ballot arranged on the colleges were not dependent upon term fees a different state of things would prevail. What a vast difference in moral and intellectual energy between West Point, for example, and the mob of colleges that loaf at ease!

Sing Sing, Not a Church.

The Thursday svening conferences of the Federation of Churches, and of the parish clubs of the Episcopal Church especially, were interesting as demonstrations by these churches of a sensitiveness produced by recent exposures of moral obliquity and even turpitude on the part of men conspicuous in their communions, or at least notable attendants on their services and listeners to their moral and religious exhortations.

When church vestrymen and occupiers of costly and conspicuous pews in the largest churches and liberal contributors to the support of the religious and philanthropic agencies of the parishes are exposed as false trustees of corporations, whose rightful home is in Sing Sing rather than in palaces of luxury, the Church is sure to be brought under a popular criticism which is likely to descend to something like contempt. This has been the continued exhibition ever since the beginning of the investigation of the insurance corruption. Almost every one in the public mind synonyms of treachery to one of the most solemn trusts which can be committed to a man or assumed by him is directly or indirectly connected with a church, and among the more flagrant examples of such moral

hurch circles. The life insurance business was largely started as a sort of religious institution. It made its appeal to the pious sentiment of unselfish regard for the widow and orphan. Generally, the insured himself derived no advantage from it. The insurance for which he sacrificed himself to pay the premiums was to be estate boom has already substantially paid only after his own death. He planted that others might reap.

Accordingly, one of the greatest of the life assurance companies was organized in a church, and a clerical family presided at its initiation and was afterward prom inent in its management. In the early days of life insurance religious mis sionaries acting as agents for it would preach sermons on the obligation of the Christian to look after those of his own household as preliminary to directly soliciting "business." The religious papers were used largely as mediums for its advertisement, and frequently they gave to it support in special departments devoted to the subject.

Experience has demonstrated, however, that the self-sacrifice imposed by the graduate's labors after he wins his life insurance has not been exercised by the managers of the companies ortwenty-six, twenty-seven or more when, ganized to exhort people to such pious unselfishness. They got very rich. They became magnates in the world of finance, and, as the exposures in the insurance investigation have proved, some of them misused their solemn trust for essentially humorous. In effect, it their pecuniary advantage, in a spirit

That is, there has been very much hypocrisy in life insurance management. A purely money making enterprise has been represented as primarily religious and philanthropic in its purpose. This appearance of high social respectability. Church membership or a conspicuous place in a religious circle were very desirable for a life insurance official. A valuable personal assets. If he was a church vestryman, if he was a delegate to a religious convention and prominent.

The Church now rises to disclain responsibility for such a use of the religious cloak, and justly. The effort to hide depravity behind its robe of purity is rather a tribute to its moral elevation. The Church, however, is all the more required to denounce such a misuse of its privileges, and it is now wisely making itself foremost in excoriating the impudent offenders. Sing Sing, and not a fashionable church, is the appropriate place for them.

Results of a Bad Law.

The examination of void, defective and protested ballots cast on election day in the First Assembly district in the proceedings before Mr. Justice GIEG-ERICH on Friday revealed these curious results of the electors' efforts to comply with the provisions of the ballot law and at the same time to express their choice of candidates for office:

Five blank ballots. One bal'ot marked with a cross × mark outside

of and to the right of the voting circle under the Democratic star. One ballot with a cross × mark in the Republica

circle, another in the Jerome circle and a third in the voting space in front of Mr. HEARST'S name. Ballots with cross × marks in two, three, four r more of the voting circles.

One ballot marked in the Socialist and Municipal Ownership circles, and in the Jerome voting space. Ballots marked with all sorts of crosses, crosses on the rim of the circle, crosses of which one or more lines ran over the edge, and crosses where the lines were not of equal length. For the man who will not make a simple

cross x mark there may be no hope, but many of the incorrect markings revealed in court are due to the complicated and contradictory rules for voting and canvassing the vote, and to the form of ballot. If the surface of the ballot were covered with printed matter or filled in with rules or borders, except only the voting spaces, there would be no excuse for a voter who made a mark anywhere except in the proper place. If the name of each candidate were printed but once on the ballot, and each elector were compelled to mark the name of every man for whom he wished to vote, and could mark his ballot only in a voting space, without marking over a printed word, line or other device, many of these errors would be prevented.

It would be no hardship to require the voters to mark the name of each candidate, nor would the time consumed, even in large election districts, be too

Massachusetts plan, New York's electors would have made fifteen cross × marks in 1904 to vote a full ticket. That is the same number of marks the voters of Swansea, whose ballot THE SUN illustrated last week, had to make. A person unfamiliar with the ballot can make this number of marks in the proper spaces in less than one minute. A New York elector is allowed to occupy a voting booth five minutes under the present law, and one booth is furnished for each seventy-five registered voters in an election district. Thus, in an election

creased if it seemed necessary. By directing public attention to the disfranchisement of citizens that results from the obscure and unsatisfactory provisions of the present election law the contest instituted by Mr. HEARST will accomplish much good. It should at least make certain the enactment of a new ballot law by the Legislature of 1906.

district having 500 voters-the highest

number allowed-seven booths are now

provided. This number might be in-

Wedding Bells.

It is a pity that Bishop DOANE weakened the force of his arraignment of the evils of easy divorce in his address at the Church Federation Conference on Thursday evening by appending to it of the men whose names have become an almost equally severe condemnation of the marriage customs of the day. To say that the marriage state is often entered too lightly by mere boys and girls is merely a detail of the truth that there is too much thoughtlessness and improvidence in human affairs generobliquity are men of prominence in ally. But to gird at the joyous features of the marriage celebration is to negative common human instinct; to suggest that the "horseplay" which often prevails at marriages is a sign of pernicious import is an unjust and misleading criticism of the times we live in.

> All peoples and ages have agreed to egard the union of man and woman in the bonds of wedlock not only as a solemn occasion calling for earnest purpose and ceremonial observance but also as one blessed with such suggestions of happiness as to inspire a hearty effervescence of healthy animal spirits. Bishop DOANE would be the last man in the world to wish to eliminate joy and happiness from the married state; perhaps he may recognize, by way of afterthought, that if the solemn factors in the contract for life partnership are worthy of so much symbolic representation as the Church ascribes to them, the human feelings and instincts are also entitled to active expression within bounds of propriety.

That the lighter phase of the contemporary marriage celebration is discreditable to the age cannot be fairly said. The "horseplay," as the Bishop calls it, of to-day is so much more decorous, so much less suggestive, than at any time in the past, that it might almost be said that nothing else in human manners so surely indicates the progress of civilization and refinement. The most casual student of manners and customs knows that, broadly speaking, it is in the present age, for the first time, that the "horseplay" attending marriages has been so freed of offence that the innocent may take part in it with lightness of heart and utterly without contamination. Even the vicious jokes that sometimes excite the long range anger of foolery of a hundred or even of fifty years are usually based on the not unamiable theory that the wedded couple are so filled with happiness and so absorbed in devotion to each other as to afford an

It is not by casting shadows, even trifling ones, upon marriage that the divorce evil is to be fought. The more the idea is ingrained in the young that marriage is not only an honorable but a cheerful, a beautiful and a pleasurable estate, the more will they be prepared to find these attributes in it and the better will they succeed in finding them. However the Bishops at large might prefer to shape their motives, it must be remembered that sheer mundane happiness is what men and women seek when they enter into matrimony.

amusing spectacle to the rest of the

Has it occurred to the intelligence of former Speaker Cannon that the further reduction in the Fifty-ninth House of the already slender minority representation on the committees will afford the Democracy a noble incentive for equally generous treatment of Mr. Cannon and his party friends when conditions are reversed, as they are sure to be some day in the future? Is it a square deal?

A Japanese Boy Explains Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre spondent "F." has been misled through his own correspondent in regard to the condition of Japan and Corea. He mistook what an insignificant military administrator of Newchwang has said of Co. eans as a typical sentiment of Japanese. apply, there are many Japanese who possess such a foolish idea, but thoughtful Japanese at home protest strongly against it. Mr. Yebara, chairman of the national committee of the Constitutional party, strongly warned the nation to be more careful and considerate in dealing with the Coreans,

As to "the internal troubles," I must admit that there is always some degree of internal trouble, as we are fighting for the universal suffrage and more liberal interpretation of our Constitution, so as to make the Cabinet responsible to the people, not to the Throne only, as it is now. The people are getting tired of the hothouse plant statesmen Barons Kaneko and Komura. Before Japan has a party government under the leadership of a strong man like Count Okuma or Viscount Hayashi of London and the traditional feudal ideals and the blind faith to the clangovernment die out, there will be at least ten years of violent political strife. but this is a public spirited fight, not mere dis

Every internal trouble that breaks out in Japan means progress. Japan is yet young in modern civilization, and ste may commit the follies of youth. Europeans and Americans have brought nto Japan Western tradition. Western scientific achievement and Western religion; and we Japan ese, with the vigor of youth, were ready for it We have been preparing for twenty-five centuries for the opportunity to fulfil our national missi NEW YORK, NOV 16.

A JAPANESE BOY.

Pan in Springfield.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Massachu setts people are properly pleased to know that THE Sen still draws its inspiration concerning agri-culture and the weather from Amesbury. The editorial in to day's paper "Old Mr. Thomas Again" is able and discriminating, of course; but before the young man who wrote it attempts a complete de scription of old time heating devices some one should kindly explain to him the difference, as understood at present, between a "bed pan" and a SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

The Greek Orthodox Church in Denuncia-

tion of the Outrages Against the Jews. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In one of the recent New York indignation meet-ings the rabbi of one of our greatest congregations traced the horrible Jewish massacres in Russia to a "conspiracy between Czar, Church and bureaucracy." Your London cable despatch of November 15, quoting the humane reply of Antonius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, to the protest of the Archbishop of Canterbury, seems partly to con tradict this statement

I do not care to exculpate either the unfortunate imperial weakling of Tsarskoe-Selo or the reactionary section of his camarilla. both of whom in their last struggle for life are prepared pitliessly to brush aside every real or seeming obstacle in their way or, in their dying hour, to drag with them as many of the liberal elements. Jew or non-Jew, as can be reached by their miserable executioners. But I wish to render justice to the eading authorities of the Russian Church, which from the time of Peter the Great (1682-1725) has been exploited by autocracy as an nstrument for the englavement and oppres-

sion of the masses,
As far back as 1871 Demetrius, Archbishop of Kherson and Odessa, in his pastoral letter occasioned by the demonstrations of March of that year, protested with deep sorrow against the procedure of "bands of persons calling themselves faithful sons of the Church of Jesus Christ breaking the windows in the Jewish houses, plundering the shops and committing other depredations and pretending to do these things in the name of the Church and our holy faith, but in reality to the eternal shame and dishonor of Chris-

In a splendid flight of oratory the Prince of the Russian Church continued: Now, all disbelievers and foreigners will be justified in mocking us and saying: "See what their faith amounts to! In their words they are Chrisfaith amounts to! In their words they are Christians, but in their deeds they are worse than the heathen. See what kind of a true Church they have which suffers and allows such mischlet and rage! See how they keep their highest and hollest festival (Easter) by drunkenness, brawls, plunderings and fights! This, then, is the holy, orthodox Russia, where license, unrestraint and disregard of the authorities are the order of the day to a degree hardly found among savages, so that people there must be held in check by force of arms, like wild animals!

The same language was held ten years later by Father Thomas Jelenewski, Archpriest at the cathedral of Elisabethgrad, to quote only the beginning of his eloquent

Wednesday and Thursday of the Easter weel this year (1881) were darkened by sad events our city. People are ashamed even to speak what occurred in our streets on these days. Please ashamed that persons pretending to followers of the resurrected Redeemer Jesus Cheould think of destroying the houses of the Jew citizens and plundering their possessions. Esad, how regrettable! Peaceable citizens suddenly transformed into a horde of pittless maderers and robbers; And whom have they tacked? Their own fellow citizens, who, althouthey differ in their faith with us, yet live peacea among us, under the protection of the same claws. Such action cannot pass unreproved: t submit, oh! my brothers, to censure and reprofor this behavior unworthy of a Christian.

The space at my command does not peri Wednesday and Thursday of the Easter week of

The space at my command does not permit me to quote the splendid protest against similar anti-Jewish outbreaks by Archpries: Simeon Kutscherewski of the War Department at Simferopol, Archbishop Makarius of Lithuania, Archbishop Nikanor of Kherson and Odessa (1884-1886), Archbishop Makarius of Nowotscherkask and the Don District (1884), & The above extracts will

son and Odessa (1884-1886), Archbishop Makarius of Nowotscherkask and the Don District (1884), &c. The above extracts will, however, suffice to show that the spiritual chiefs of the Russian Church in their innermost hearts will also bless the day when a constitutional menarchy will return the priests to their holy mission.

So much said, let us Jews not deceive ourselves by shifting responsibilities upon other shoulders. How much have the 75,000 well to do Jewish families of the United States contributed to the help of the women and children, widows and orphans of tens of thousands of wounded and killed brethren? About \$300,000, or \$4 per family. And if we think that one-third of that sum has been scratched together by the poor, we have the duty to cover our face with shame. No, my dear philanthropists and \communal workers and rabbis, we have not the right to preside over and address indignation meetings so long as men whose fortunes are counted by tens of millions of dollars write checks for \$5,000 and \$10,000, and rabbis drawing a rearly income double that of the Police Canand \$10,000, and rabbis drawing a vincome double that of the Police Com-oner of the city of New York send up whair \$10 or \$15 contributions. Weep o the chair \$10 or \$15 contributions. Wee ss, talk less, but do more. New York, Nov. 16. ISIDORE SINGER.

A NATIONAL THEATRE.

Mr. James Paxton Voorbees Recalls His

Efforts for Its Creation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has at ded me singular appreciation of Mr. Mansfield's undoubted qualities as an actor and towering influence as a man to note the exceptionally valuable manner of his esteemed contribution to a subject ago. Indeed, these too funny ebullitions | known in any matter of practical application to the needs of the American theatre. His interview or statement published in THE SUN recently clearly justifies the establishment of theatres representing the ideas incorporated in the national theatre movement—a theatre at New York, one at Chicago seeming, however, to attain a limit of comprehen sion in his mind on this subject. Mr. Mansfield ing it a matter of public safety to omit all reference to the very natural and original proposition to establish a national theatre at the nation's capital where the movement he is now building out of first saw light.

As the founder of the movement before the Congress of America, as its unfailing, tried and willing advocate through years of contemptuous and scornful indifference, and as its well wisher I am inclined to question the finality of such line of thought as that which, with reason or without, would attempt to wholly ignore the faithful service and the national effort at locality for this institu-tion so freely offered and fundamentally and primarily suggested by the very nature of the interests involved. What, under such stances, Mr. Mansfield honestly and sincerely means by all other propositions, other than his own, being a delusion and a snare, must be further

Of course, theatres containing the principle and purposes of a national endowed theatre plan should be everywhere founded and established, and at no time have the promoters of this movement been oblivious to this fact. I enclose copy of a bill to provide for the Theatre of Nationa Education, prepared by me and introduced in th House of Representatives, November 19, 1903.

JAMES PAXTON VOORHEES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1

Whereas the necessity exists for the fullest de velopment of knowledge, upon such enlighten-ment depending all hopes of human happiness; and Whereas the stage offers for the instruction of humanity the lessons of life in living, pictured form

graphic, impressive, complete; and Whereas all means of education should, as conscientious duty, be employed for the relief and succor of the human race: Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con-

gress assembled, that there be provided at Wash ington, in the District of Columbia, a site upon which to erect a theatre to be known as The Theatre of National Education and that there be appro priated for the purposes of this bill five hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum thus appropriated to be expended under the direction of commission to consist of the Secretary of the De-partment of Commerce, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute and the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and that said commission be, and is hereby authorized to receive any and all contributions which may be offered for the equipment and perpetual endowment said The Theatre of National Education, and have powers to organize said The Theatre of National Education, appoint a manager, provide for a board of three directors and supply such other functions and functionaries as may be necessary.

A New Ingoldsby Legend. There's a voice in the air. There's a step on the stair, The Grocer starts in h's plush backed cha'r. At the first faint sound

He gazes around. Then sneers a sneer That is born of fear:

"They can't get back the gold I have here." But ere he can vent another proud sniff, The Grocer from Newburgh is stark and stiff. For low, yet clear, Now fall on the ear.

Where once pronounced forever they'll dwell, The frightening words of the Questioner's spell "Open, lock, To the Public's knock! Fly bolt and bar, and band. Nor move, nor swerve

At the spell of the Questioner's hand,

Wake, all who sleep, rise, all who wake,

Joint, muscle or nerve

Throw out the Boss for the People's sakel' HENRY STANLEY HASKINS. THE MISSING PRINCE.

Does Louis Napsteon's Exit From the

Transcaucasus Mean Coming Autonomy? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The occasional bits of news that come from the Transcaucasus are so vague that one is left very much in doubt whether the true state of affairs there is allowed to be published at all in the European press. A fugitive paragraph in a Vienna paper a

short time ago stated that Prince Louis Napoleon, who a few months ago was reported to have been given full power to restore order in the Transcaucasus, had passed through there on his way to Paris, where, or at some other place in France, Switzerland or Belgium, he may be now. No reason was assigned for his having quitted his post, nor was it known whether he was to There is a possibility that he may have been called west in connection with the disposition of her property which the ex-Empress Eugenie is said to be making, but it is improbable that he would have abandoned his post of dange

is said to be making, but it is improbable that he would have abandoned his post of danger and responsibility at so grave a moment except for other than private reasons.

Belated reports published in a Paris weekly review, l'Européen, of the doings in the neighborhood of Baku toward the end of August last appear to furnish some clue to the Prince's departure from his command in the Caucasus. According to the statements smade, there seems hardly any doubt whatever that the Russian authorities were in full sympathy with the attacks on the Armenfans at Baku and elsewhere by the Tatars: in fact there is reason to believe that they were instigated by them in some instances. When Prince Napoleon arrived at Erivan, where everything was out of hand, his first efforts were directed to putting down the Tatars: and he did it so effectually that order was restored in a few weeks. Since then his services seem to have been dispensed with, for on no occasion has his name been mentioned in connection with the suppression of disturbances in other parts of the country. The inference, therefore, is that he failed to understand the Russian policy in regard to the Armenians and did not follow the example of those Russian officers sent to protect them against the Tatars, who, instead, fired on the Armenians, pretending to think that they were rebels whom the loyal Tatars were resisting.

The reports as to there being 24,000 Georgians in arms against the Russian Government in the Transcaucasus may be regarded as fantastic. The conditions of the Georgian country do not permit of any such assemblage in a body or in minor groups, and if by any miracle so many have got together anywhere, the wisest thing for the Russians to do is to let them alone for the present. The winter will soon dispose of them, as outside help is out of the question. The last bomb affair at Constantinople, taken with the coming naval demonstration, will be giving the Sultan enough to occupy him without mixing up in the Caucasus troubles, and no European

Power is going to do anything in that par of Russia directly that would inevitably rais

a general conflagration.

Nevertheless, the fact that Prince Louis
Napoleon has for any reason seen fit to guit Napoleon has for any reason seen in to quit his post is an unfayorable symptom in the present condition of Russian affairs, unless the Czar has in view some such solution of the situation in the Transcaucasus as had the Emperor Alexander II. when he contemplated giving it an autonomy similar to that of Finland, with Loris Melikon as Viceroy, NEW YORK, NOV. 17. PERA.

Mr. Goldwin Smith and Saint Januarius TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By a happy coincidence you print in to-day's SUN a very clever editorial on "Osler on Teeth and a letter on "St. Januarius" by the veteran controversialist and expert in Catholic theology, Mr. Goldwin Smith. Speaking of the al leged miracle he learnedly asks: Catholic apologists put themselves to the trouble of defending their religion by argument when the Almighty Himself attests its

ment when the Almighty Himself attests its truth by a suspension of the laws of nature once a year? What says the Pope?"

There is so much learning, logic and good sense in this sentence that I do not know why I should particularly think of Dr. Osler in connection with it, unless it be that it proves Mr. Smith, an octogenarian, specially exempt from the Oslerian law and still in possession of a fine set of teeth. I never knew before I read this sentence that the alleged miracle of St. Januarius was an article of faith; I have never been able to find a Catholic theologian who says anything to warrant Mr. Smith's insinuation or his peripatetic logic; nor can I find anywhere that Popes decree articles of faith or base dogmatic decisions on miracles like that of St. Januarius. Mr. Smith is such an expert in Catholic theology that perhaps he will be able to quote some instance in justification of his biting sarcasm; or at least he may be able to prove that the miracle of St. Januarius is a myth, like the ghost story he tells us, relying on his remarkable memory and imagination, of the crucifix at Boxley in Kent.

After proving that the miracle of St. Januarius is a fraud, he might in carrying out his

story he tells us, relying on his remarkable memory and imagination, of the crucifix at Boxley in Kent.

After proving that the miracle of St. Januarius is a fraud, he might in carrying out his remarkably sublime principle that the Creator and Legislator of the universe has not the powers to suspend His own laws, proceed to show that the resurrection of Lazarus and the resurrection of Christ and all the miracles recorded in the Old and in the New Testament are fables. Should he try this, however, I would hand him over to our good Methodist and Baptist theologians. They must take their share of the burden, too heavy for a Catholic theologian to bear, who has to answer so illustrious an anti-Osierian as Mr. Smith, basing Catholic dogmas on the miracle of St. Januarius.

In the meantime, while Mr. Goldwin Smith is preparing his teeth, I shall continue to peruse the four books of the sum of theology of Thomas Aquinas, and I would respectfully advise Mr. Goldwin Smith and other learned exprofessors of universities to imitate my example. It is food they seldom feed on, yet it is wholesome. They will find St. Thomas's Latin a little hard for them. But his reputation as & great theologian, a great metaphysician and a great logician has lasted for almost 700 years. I do not think that Mr. Goldwin Smith's reputation in these respects is yet a hundred years old. However, I hope he may live for centuries to explain Catholic theology; the office and duties of Popes, and the "miracle of St. Januarius," as acceptably to Catholic scholars as he has been doing in your luminous and witty newspaper.

Rev. Henny A. Brand, D. D., Rector of St. Agnes's Church.

New YORK, Nov. 12.

What a "Sleeper" Is.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your very nteresting series of questions that might have been asked B. B. Odell, Jr., on cross-examination you refer to a bill being known as a legislative "sleeper." Can't you give us a little light on tus what a "sleeper" is? WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

A "sleeper" is a "strike" bill. The two are synonymous. They are introduced in Legislatures to blackmail corporations. To be specific, a "sleeper" is a bill introduced early in the life of the legislative session. is referred to the proper committee and then it "sleeps" or "rests" in the committee's

Meantime, the corporation to be affected by the bill is notified of its introduction. If the corporation hands over a tidy sum to the blackmailing legislators the bill never comes out of the pigeonhole.

If the corporation is obdurate the committee reports the bill for passage. Pending this process the bill "sleeps" in the committee's pigeonhole.

The Unconverted Convert. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Revival meetings are being held at a little settlement not far from here and are in charge of a revivalist who claims to be a reformed saloon keeper, or some-

Among the people who have been attending are an aged couple, husband and wife, who have not lived together in the utmost harmony during their married life. The husband has always been more or less worldly, but at one of the meetings this week he manifested a desire to live a better life.

After having made a short prayer, in which he asked for Divine assistance to enable him to live more in accordance with the teachings of the Bible, the evangelist said to him: "Now Brother Jones, come right over here and take your wife's hand and tell her you want to meet her in Heaven."
"No," said the old man. "I'l! be damned !! I will."

WATLAND N. Y., Nov. 17.

A Positivist's Preference of Paganism to Christianity.

Frederic Harrison in the Posttivist Review. History can show no contrast more flagrant than that of the brutal bigotry of Russia, with its ferocious fetichism like that of a hahomey savage, its blasphemous mummeries and its horrid execra tions, as compared with the human and social re-ligion of patriotism and family that animates Japan. God, no heaven, no sacraments, no priests led the Japanese soldler to battle. To him the intricate machinery of theology is allke irrational and absurd. He fights and dies for his Mikado, his ancestors, for Bushido, for Japan.

One Hundred Years After Trafalgar.

Nelson had just won his last and greatest victory.
"It was easy," he modestly explained; "suppose they had asked me to put off some drunken Ne

York cops."

Thus we see that the old conditions weren't a to Ireland.

New York marker to the present.

ECOLE MATERNELLE'S WORK.

Useful French Charity for Which an Entertainment Is to He Held.

One of the actively benevolent enterprises of the Alliance Française is the Ecole Mater-Française, which is situated at West Nineteenth street. This institution. of which Elizabeth Marbury is the president and Mme. Charles Polifème is the vicepresident, supplies a place in which the children of working women may find care and education. In addition to teaching the children French, there are courses in Eng-

lish adapted to their uses. The Ecole Maternelle consists now of an administrative board and a committee of lady patronesses who decide on the cases worthy of admission to the school and enable it through subscriptions and entertainments to continue in existence and increase its usefulness.

The school was established as much to keep alive the French language among the children of French parents as to be of use to their mothers. Children between the ages of 3 and 7 of all nationalities are received at the school from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. They are cared for and receive a warm lunch at an average price of five cents a day. Two-thirds of the day the French language is used in conversation and instruction. During the other third, English is the speech of the school. There is a course of French instruction in which lessons are given three times a week, and these lessons may be continued after public school instruction at a cost of 50, cents as chool instruction at a cost of 50, cents as school instruction at a cost of 50 cents

week.
The Ecole Maternelle was founded a year ago on the strength of a sum of money which had been promised to its promoters. This has never been paid and is still owing to the institution. It thus came into existence with scarcely any funds and has survived under great difficulties. Among the mem-bers of the French colony who have contributed most liberally to its support are J. B. Martin and Mme. Polifème, and the patronesses who have worked indefatigaly to raise sufficient funds for the school number of children who have benefited by the school has steadily increased, and in the future it promises to become one of the

most practical charities which the French colony of this city has established. Next Saturday is St. Catherine's day, and that has been selected as the time for the annual fete, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria. M. Alcide Ebray, Consul-General of France, and Alexander T. Mason, president of the Alliance Française, will be present. There will be a "Kiosque de Paix," named in honor of President Rocketals." de Paix, named in honor of President Roosevelt. Mme. Grenier, directress of the Ecole Maternelle, will have charge of the St. Catherine's Temple. There will be at Alsatian table presided over by Mile. Michel and perfumes, bon bons, hats, jewelry an fancy work will be sold. One of the hat-

was made by a French girl who works all day in a Fifth avenue establishment and who spent many evenings on this piece of work in order to help along the fair.

Boxes have been taken by MM. Coudert, Maillard, Martin and other members of the French colony. The patronesses in charge of the Foole Maternelle are Muses Level. French colony. The patronesses in charge of the Ecole Maternelle are Mmes. Levy, of the Ecole Maternelle are Mmes. Levy, Millot, Spielman, Clément, Rambaud, don, Japhet, Blouet, Jordan, Woo Gauthier, Weinstein and Michel.

Mr. Rogers of Broome

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: James C. Rogers of Broome county would like to be elected Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Rogers is a member of the State insurance invegating committee. Referring to the f meeting between Chairman Odell and James H. Hyde relative to the settlement of Odell's Shipbuilding claim Mr. Rogers, when Mr. questioned him as follows:

Mr. Rogers-And this conversation was in No vember, 1904? Mr. Hyde-1 think so. Mr. Rogers—Will you say it was subsequent to June, 1994, for instance? Mr. Hyde—Yes, sir. Mr. Rogers-Positive about that? Mr. Hyde-Yes,

sir.
Mr. Rogers-Then I want to ask you how the danger of possible legislation could in the slightes degree have influenced you when there was Legislature in session. Mr. Hyde-There was

going to be. Mr. Rogers—But Gov. Odell was going out of office on the 31st of December. Mr. Hyde—People out of office are sometimes more influential than people in office.

Do the above questions indicate that the man who voted to keep Hooker on the Supreme Court bench is equally zealous to defend Odell? A VOTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Mrs. Hallington Booth and the Burglar. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly make the following statement for me? Much prominence has been given to a burglary attempted in Flushing by a ma whom I had tried to help through my Hope Hall. I lament the fact that this man has proved so unworthy, but I do not think that it is fair or logical to blame the institution that has done so much good for so many years. It is not true that many burglaries have been committed by our Hope Hall boys. the first case of any man residing at Hope Hall attempting such a thing. Our home has been orderly and well conducted, and mest men are thoroughly worthy of the aid tended to them. I feel this incident ver keenly, but it should be remembered that the

keenly, but it should be remembered the one who goes wrong is the one of who world hears, and the ninety and nine well are not chronicled for public appropriate the property of the property chance of reform or way of escape I entered the field almost single have had a hard, long fight. If I not help, they at least should Speaking of the location of my Hor Speaking of the location of my Homei ing, I can say that we have many if the vicinity, and almost all our mare warmly in sympathy with us. Of bor, the one who has again raised I bitterly against us, has been our preenemy from the first, and it is perfortunate for him that his un-Christ tude and public utterances should be stantly proclaimed him our oppenent I believe the fair minded public will stantly proclaimed him our oppenent of the process of the

stand that though we have successforming many men we may some with the minority, which I am hat is very small where in the past of reform and punishment have utterly with the majority. If the Hope Halls all these men would adrift upon the public, and failly work, when their resources were they would be forced back into crimes. A far larger number of they would be forced back into their of crimes. A far larger number of offens would be the constituence. Such disappeting ments grieve me bitterly, but they do n discourage me. I shall still work on for the many who I know are earnestly anxious edoing that which is right.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17. MAUD B. BOOTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. What is opinion of a statesman who signs a contribute a newspaper sympos um "Hon " George P

As appears on a clipping from a Boston paper. that weakness for itular distinction amor publicists of the Bay State a weakness I to remark, that is growing seems to be part characteristics of one of our Congressm The signature reminds me of the days and of Robert Howard, once leader of the Fall spinners and Senator from this district. lighted him to speak of himself as "your h Senator" and "Honest Bob Howard," and to himself in communications as "Hon F. C. GREGSO Howard.

FALL RIVER, Mass. Nov. 18. "Hon." and "the Hon." are prefixes and

titles of right belonging to every male vican not otherwise provided for. Be it may have been the courteous Boston, who added the harmless necessary to Mr. Lawrence's signature.

. To the Editor of the Sun -Str: The thing, I believe, that would give President even more joy than the royal reception Parkinson, and that is, if England would NEW YORK, Nov. 17.